4

Amnocments and Alectings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Strakosch Hallan O. era Company "Lohengrin." Mine. Nilsson. At 21 o'clock: Philhar mone Society—Reheursal. BOOTH'S THEATER.-" The Colleen Bawn." Dion Bouci-

COLOSSEUM .- Day and evening: "Cyclorama of Paris by

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Charity." LYCEUM THEATER.-French Opera Bouffe: "L'CEII NIBIO'S GARDEN .- "Davy Crockett." Frank Mayo.

OLYMPIC THATER.- Vandeville and Novelty Entertain-UNION SQUARE THEATER -" Led Astray." WALLACK'S THEATER.-"Central Park." Loster Wal-

Association Hall.-Lecture. Mrs. Lyman. LYRIC HALL.—Reception Densaule. Mr. Tronor.
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings

ander to Advertisements.

AMESEMENTS-Night Page-5th and 6th columns.

BASKING AND FUNANCIAL - Eighth Page-31 column.

BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Night Page-1st col BURD.

BURDESS NOTICES For the Page - St and 4th columns.

BURINESS NOTICES - For the Page - 1st column.

CHANCES FOR BURDESS S MEN - North Page - 1st column.

CHANCES FOR BURDESS S MEN - North Page - 1st column.

DANCING ACADEMIES - Softh Page - 6t column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES - North Page - 1st column.

BURDETAN AUVERTISEMENTS - North Page - 2st and 3d columns.

FISANCIAL Nighth Page-6th column; Ninth Page-1st

column.
PUBLITURE-Night Page-3d column.
PLET WANTED, MALLS-Night Page-5th column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BARNESS, &c.-Night Page-3d

column

Instruction - Sixth Page-6th column.

Instruction - Sixth Page-6th column.

Leggal Notices - Ninth Page-2d column.

Legal Notices - Ninth Page-2d column.

Markle and State Mantiles - Ninth Page-3d column.

Markles and Dearns - Fifth Page-6th column.

Miscellandors - Ninth Page-1st column: Tenth Page-MUSICAL ISTRUMENTS-Ninth Page-5th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS - SINTH Page - 6th column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY - Seventh Page - 5th column; New JEINEY Seventh Page - 6th column; New JEINEY Seventh Page - 6th column; COUNTRY - Seventh Page - 6th column; COUNTRY - Seventh Page - 6th column; TO EXCHANGE - Seventh Page - 6th column; TO EXCHANGE - Seventh Page - 6th

COLUMN.

SALES BY AUCTION—Seconth Page—4th column.

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FEMALES—Ninth Page—4th and 5th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—FIGH Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND EARLHOADS—Ninth Page—2d and 54 STEAMERS, OCEAN-Screnth Page-4th column.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

A desperate engagement was fought before Bilbao. Marshal Serrano attacking the Carlists. The affair remained undecided. ____ In the fight at Guasimoclara, in Cuba, the insurgents are said to have remained mas ters of the field. The financial crisis in Cuba increases Efforts continue to be made for establishing gold as the basis for all transactions. —— The Royal Marines and Kife Brigade have arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold

In the Senate yesterday when the financial bill came up, an agreement was made to begin voting at 4 o'clock; speeches were made by Messrs. Scott, Fenton, and others; at the time agreed upon, a vote was taken on Mr. Schurz's amendment, fixing the amount of legal tender circulation at \$356,000,000, and it was rejected, 18 to 40; two other votes were taken, indicating that the Benate was in favor of inflation; without disposing of the question the Senate adjourned. In the House the McCrary transportation bill was passed by 121 to 116; the currency bill of the Banking and Currency Committee was then taken up and several speeches were made upon it. The Committee on Ways and Means continued its investigation of the Sanborn contract business; Wm. A. Simmons appeared and testified in support of Sanborn. The District Investigating Committee also heard further testimony.

The Massachusetts Joint Convention balloted twice for U. S. Senator, yesterday, Dawes gaining five and Hoar losing one. - The State Assembly discussed the Supply bill, and reduced the claim of ex-Attorney General Barlow. == Senator Booth of California has teen exonerated from the charge of bribery.

The Congregational Conference closed its public s sion after hearing additional explanations from the Rev. Dra Storre and Budington. No results were reached at the private session. - A newsboy lodging-house was opened, the Key. Dr. Potter, William Cullen Bryant and others making addresses. —— The New-York Central Railroad Company reduced its rates of immigration fare The evidence was closed in the Callendar case. Gold, 1124, 1124. 1124. Thermometer, 45°, 62°, 48°.

THE TRIBUNE will issue in an Extra Sheet a complete record of the proceedings of the Conpregational Conference, now in session in Brook-Tyn, immediately on its adjournment. It will probably consist of eight pages, in which case the price will be ten cents per copy. Orders taken now, and filled in the order of their receipt.

1 The California Senate, after a long investigation, has come to the conclusion that no Improper means were used to secure the election of Gov. Booth and Mr. Hager to the United States Senate. There were never any material allegations, but it will be a relief to know that the able Governor who comes to the Senate in the flush of a great popular wictory brings with him no suspicion of dishonest political dealing.

Immigrants arriving in this city, bound to the West, will now reap the benefit of sharp cailroad competition. The great lines leading

Eric and Pennsylvania lines have announced similar reductions, so that fares to Chicago and St. Louis are reduced from \$13 to \$7, and from \$15 55 to \$9 55. This is a good thing for the immigrants as long as it lasts.

Marshal Serrano has evidently concluded that it was safer to attack the Carlists at once siege of Bilbao. The fighting in the neighdent's whole available force was therefore brought into action. The National army gained some successes in the first day's fighting. The issue of the war seems more and more to rest upon the present operations. The fact that the Carlists awaited the entire Republican army on the hights of Somorrestro, shows their confidence and their willingness to abide by the result of this contest. It is not likely that either army can survive a defeat under the circumstances.

In the District of Columbia investigation, vesterday, a curious illustration was afforded of the free and easy way in which the affairs of the District are conducted. Mr. Samo, an engineer who had professed to examine some of the work charged to the United States, was faced with several inexplicable discrepancies. The attempted explanation of these things was that the Board engineer had said one thing and the fact was quite another. It will never be found out, we suppose, why a sidewalk should be certified as six feet wide when it was less, or why a cobble stone pavement should be sworn to as concrete when it was not. But it seems to be thought sufficient for the Committee to know that the witness was told by the Board engineer that things were not what they seemed. That Board engineer must be a valuable man for reference; his authority is final on District of Columbia measurements.

At the public session of the Congregational Conference yesterday, a full report of which is printed on our second page, there was a full and exhaustive discussion on numerous points raised by delegates. These points were presented in the form of queries propounded to the committees of the churches at whose instance the Council was called. They related more to matters of fact than to questions of belief and pelity. The object of the querist evidently was to secure an accurate historical statement of the case before going into executive session thereon. The questions were answered with great ability and readiness by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who made a final and powerful statement of the position taken by the two churches which had called the Council. At the private session, of the doings of which we can, of course, only give the gist, it was formally declared that the Council is purely advisory and not ex parte; and the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Brown, offered in the early part of the day's proceedings, was voted down. This action will be construed by some as unfavorable to the Plymouth Church side of the controversy. as the defeated resolution affirmed that advice rightly construed as adverse to that church could not be fairly given by the Council. Beyond this, however, the opinions of the Couneil do not appear to have found expression.

THE TRIUMPH OF INFLATION. The opening battle is over, and the infla-

tionists have won it so clearly, that we can no longer offer the shred of a hope to those who have still trusted in the Senate. The inflation of forty-four millions is substantially settled, and, to all appearance, worse remains behind. Mr. Schurz's amendment to Mr. Sherman's bill to make \$356,000,000 the maximum limit of legal-tender notes, instead of \$382,000,000, was yesterday voted down in the Senate by 18 to 40. Mr. Wright then moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill after the enact- upon the Secretary's conduct, with a suitable ing clause, and insert a provision fixing the amount of legal-tender notes at \$400,000,000. This was carried by a vote of 31 to 26. Twelve Scuators were paired, making the relative strength of the inflationists and antiinflationists 27 and 31. There are two vacancies (Massachusetts and Louisiana), and Messrs. Alcorn of Mississippi, Gilbert of Florida, and Boutwell of Massachusetts did not vote. It must therefore be conceded that there is a majority in the Senate in favor of a circulation of at least four hundred millions of legal-tender notes. Both the Senators from California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Texas and Vermont-eleven States-are in favor of permitting our currency to work up slowly to the specie standard. Both the Senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—twelve States-are in favor of indefinite postponement of the time when our paper shall be worth par. Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin-ten States-are divided.

In the ability and character of their representatives the opponents of the contemplated further debasement of the paper money have a predominance, but in numbers, unfortunately, they have not. Now let us have the ration of paper-both legal-tender and banknotes-fixed for the current year as soon as possible. We are already launched once more upon a sea of speculation, that may prove as wild, if not as disastrous, as that through which we have lately passed. Balloon prices, and after some time, the inevitable collapse, are the order of the day.

THE CASE OF THE TREASURY. The additional disclosures made in the Congressional inquiry into the Sanborn contracts are of the gravest character. The evidence laid before the Committee yesterday, while it was not of startling novelty, amply confirms allegations against the management of the Treasury service, heretofore made with some reserve. That the execution of these contracts was irregular and unusual has long been admitted. Later testimony shows that they were intelligently concluded in violation of law as well as precedent. That the whole business was managed in the interest of the contractors and against that of the public service can no longer be doubted. We have the authority of no less disinterested an official than ex-Supervisor Simmons for

ogy to offer for the Sanborn contract when his case came to be presented to the Committee of Ways and Means. It seemed incredible that a wrong so stupendous as this was upon its face should have been perpetrated without a color of excuse. But Mr. Richardson apparently has nothing to say. He stands speechless, like the bad boy before the schoolmaster, than to allow them any further leisure in their | with head cast down and fingers twitching at the corners of his apron. His subordinates borhood of that city was very severe all and representatives are questioned at great day on Wednesday, and was renewed yes- length, but they have nothing to say in palliaterday. The new columns under Loma and tion of the offense. Mr. Banfield admits that Primo de Rivera were engaged, and the Presi- the policy of the Department was opposed to contracts-so bitterly and inflexibly opposed to them that when an acknowledged expert like Coughlin asked for one at 15 per cent the application was pigeonholed, and it was not till Sanborn requested a contract at 50 per cent that the Secretary vielded. It was very difficult to get a contract from the Department; "we always re-"fused unless we were closely and frequently 'pressed by influential persons;" and the bargain was made with Sanborn in the belief that he would not be able to collect anything. Translated into plain English, these statements mean first that the Secretary of the Treasury went into the business with his eyes open, knowing that the contract was opposed to sound policy, and believing that it would not result in any benefit to the revenue; and secondly that he was not influenced in his action by any considerations of the public service, but by the pressure of "influential "persons." It would be hard to make a series of more disgraceful admissions.

Mr. Bliss and Mr. Banfield make certain

statements relative to the manner of collecting the Sanborn taxes which emphasize in a most striking manner the charges we have already lodged against the actors in this conspiracy. Thus far the attention of the Committee has been directed almost exclusively towards the legacy and succession taxes, and it appears that the process of "discovering" delinquents consisted in simply comparing the records of the Surrogate's office with the records of the Collector's office. Now it is absurd to pretend that taxes ascertained in this way could not have been gathered by the regular officers of the revenue. What Sanborn did the local collectors could have done equally well, and if they failed to do it they were grossly unfit for their positions. The Government seems to have proceeded upon the theory that revenue offices are political rewards, whose possessors are required only to draw their salaries and run the primary meetings; the work of collecting the taxes is to be done on shares by outside contractors. There is no instance yet of a single collection made by Sanborn which could not have been made by the ordinary machinery of the administration; on the contrary there is indisputable proof that the whole force of the Internal Revenue service and the District-Attorney's office was placed at his disposal; that he was allowed to divide large sums received through the official channels without his agency; and that collectors were instructed not to receive voluntary payments of taxes which Sanborn wished to collect on contract. To these shameful facts Mr. Banfield adds the admission that Sanborn's subordinates were furnished with credentials from the Treasury Department indicating that they were officers of the service. The only excuse, or pretext for an excuse, which Mr. Banfield attempts to give for these astounding proceedings is that the Sanborn statute "was a very anomalous

law and required anomalous treatment." We do not think the Secretary of the Treasury requires anomalous treatment at all. It will be quite regular and proper for the Committee to put him on the stand and insist upon either a full explanation of this scandal, or an acknowledgment that he has no explanation to make; to insist upon copies of all the papers in the case, which Mr. Richardson persists in doling out by driblets; and then to make a searching report to Congress

recommendation.

THE MERCHANIS MEETING. Two characteristics of the meeting of merchants at Steinway Hall have attracted universal attention, and given to their proceedings a wide-spread influence. The first is the moderation and practical good sense of all the speakers. Deeply as they must feel the wrongs which have been put upon them, the merchants protest without passion, and allow no personal injuries to inflame their honest indignation. They are sparing of denunciation. They have no reproach for the reputable officers of a bad law. They merely state their grievance calmly and convincingly, and leave it to make its fitting impression without the aid of rhetoric. The second characteristic is the earnestness of the demonstration. The whole community of importing merchants is represented in 'it. We hear no dissenting voices. The demand for reform is clear and emphatic, and the merchants know exactly what they want, -which is not always the case with a public clamoring for the destruction of

Mr. J. C. Marsh, who spoke at the meeting too late in the evening to be reported, said in the course of his remarks: "I contend it "would be impossible for an importer to un-"dervalue his goods if a thorough system was established for examining invoices under the supervision of practical men acquainted with the different manufactures of Europe and experienced in the values of European goods in general." This touches at the root of the whole difficulty. Our Custom-house system is not organized with reference to the faithful collection of the duties, and is not administered in the interests either of commerce or the revenue. The Custom-house is the party machine. Its officers are appointed as a reward for partisan service, without any regard to their qualifications, and their chief duty is to look after the political interests of the Administration. They are not capable of appraising goods: they are not (as a class) to be trusted for the honest collection of the duties; nobody expects them to be. But the Government must have money, and it therefore compels the merchants to make good the deficiencies of the officers, and instead of enforcing just tax laws in a decent and impartial manner, it extorts what it requires by means of the rack and thumb-screw. Thus the general system of assessing the duties has been devised to cover up the deficiencies and check the dishonesty-not so much of the merchants as of the officers of the Government; while the seizure laws, as

seizure of books and papers. It may be that a reform in Custom-house appointments will be involved in the establishment of a rational system of collecting the revenue. If that should be the result the merchants would purification of national politics.

THE DISTRICT REAL ESTATE POOL. We do not doubt that the Washington newspaper which last Sunday expressed the opinion that "no man in public life dare stand the abuse which is now visited upon those who merely obey a national instinct and 'plant a stake in the Federal District," and that on that account "commercial prudence" required the trustee of the " real estate pool" in the District to withhold the names of the parties to the pool "until such time as the people have more charity and the press more "decency," spoke the sentiments of a number of public men who honestly believe that they are in danger of being deeply wronged. These gentlemen entered into the pool with the purpose of turning their opportunities to the best account and making a little money. We can readily believe that they did not intend to do anything dishonest or take any unfair advantage. The chance to buy real estate at a very low valuation, with the absolute assurance that in the course of the contemplated improvements in the District it would rise rapidly on their hands, was a great temptation. The processes of their reasoning are by no means difficult to guess. They are as old as the world and as easy as sinning. "Somebody must make money out "of this," they said, "and why not I? I am confident in my own integrity, and know I shall not be led into using my official position in any way for personal gain. Other men speculate and take advantage of their opportunities and their information, and there is no harm in it; why may not I?"

Let whoever is disposed to judge these men harshly for being parties to a real estate pool put himself in the same place before the same temptation. The beginning of it was easy and smooth. As in the Crédit Mobilier transactions, there was no evil purpose on the surface; nothing but the allurement of large profits and assured success, with no sacrifice of principle nor any corrupting complication. They had only to invest their money, ask no questions, and draw the dividends. Doubtless they promised themselves when they entered into the speculation, if they allowed themselves to scruple at all as to the effect of their action, that they would not allow their personal and pecuniary interests to influence or embarrass their official action. That is always the way. The number who enter into such schemes as this seems to have been, with a deliberately dishonest purpose, we believe is small. We should be sorry to think that any number of persons holding high official positions would with their eyes open engage in a scheme to defraud the Government. It is moral weakness rather than criminal intent that has led so many public men into situations in which their characters have been compromised. It is not unnatural that they should feel that they are hardly dealt with when investigation follows them, their motives are aspersed, and no consideration is shown them. They do honestly believe that there is no charity in the people, and no decency in the press, that render such harsh judgments.

All the Crédit Mobilier statesmen believed themselves the victims of cruel wrong. Some of them reproached the press with its injustice, and flung back denunciation in the face of the popular sentiment that condemned them. But there was just this weak point, fatally weak, in their case, and it appears again in the case of the "real estate pool." They shrank from the light. They avoided investigation, dodged inquiry, shifted, evaded, prevaricated, and in some instances lied, to conceal their connection with the transactions. There was the confession, which no explanation could soften, no denial of wrong intent or assertion of honesty of purpose and purity of motive remove. Had the Crédit Mobilier speculators openly acknowledged their holding of the stock when they received it, there would have been Had they confessed it, scandal. instead of being discovered after the process of investigation, they would have been less harshly judged. The participators in the "real estate pool" have in the same way confessed that the scheme in which they were engaged was, to put it very mildly, of a questionable character. It is idle to talk, at this stage of the proceedings, of the uncharitableness of the public or the indecency of the press. The real estate pool was a corrupt and dishonest speculation. Its object was to make the General Government pay for improvements upon the property of these purchasers, and to take money out of the National Treasury more shamelessly and dishonestly than by the Salary Grab or any other of the schemes by which the present regime has become infamous. If the parties to the pool did not know the purpose of it at the beginning, they certainly know it now. If they have just discovered it, it is their misfortune. The public will treat them charitably, and the press decently, if even now they will go before the Committee which is trying so hard to discover them and make themselves known. They prefer to keep concealed behind the trustees and neither avow nor explain their connection with the pool, Is it uncharitable or indecent to

charge such men with a deliberate design to swindle the Government? Senator Stewart's relations to the pool have already been disclosed. It is a significant comment upon the carnestness and sincerity with which the party in power pursues the investigation, that this man. who upon his own admissions is up to his neck in the speculation, holds a place on the Committee, and was only hindered from being its chairman by the stubbornness of two or three of his colleagues, who are determined to bring the whole transaction to

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST TO-MOR-ROW.

We Americans are emphatically a borrowing people. From the day that we began by importing our common law from England and petticoats from France, we have brought over all kinds of fancy stocks in manners and morals, from religious polygamy to hashish eating. In the West, a rough, decisive test of common sense is applied to new ideas or habits, but here, in the scaboard cities, the precedents of Europe weigh weight, and we are apt to welcome and keep worn-out fashions and cus-

decisive International Contest will take place between the champion pigeon-shooters of Canada and America. We had not known before that we had a champion of this especial kind among us. There was a time, too, in old have made a long step towards the complete Greece, also, when heroes were so plenty that they passed as common men unknown through the streets of Athens.

A great many references have been made of late to "the eternal fitness of things," with regard to the praying crusade in the West. A woman, we are frequently assured, is out of place in a muddy street or whisky-shop praying to God, and her appearance in such a position is offensive to the taste of every sensitive and refined person. We do not presume to pronounce judgment on this question, but only suggest that ill-natured cynical people may bring this matter of eternal fitness to bear on the pigeons and their gallant conquerors, and thus interfere with the new manly sport about to be made national. In England, it is different': the higher classes are there permitted to enjoy their recreations without any meddling application of common sense and good feeling. At the pigeon shooting matches at Hurlingford, the noblest ladies of England accompany the Prince of Wales and the other brave contestants, readylto applaud the triumphant hero. But we are so discourteous a people that we fear when the International Champions appear to-morrow, glittering in glory and belts, and proceed, standing afar off, to level their death-dealing weapons at a wooden box, and deliberately to shoot certain wretched little flattering squabs permitted to fly one at a time out of said box, that there will be many to declare the importation of bear-baiting or bull-fights would have been a more hopeful sign of our condition, both as to intelligence or decency of feeling. Old Israel Patnam, or Lewis Wetzel, if they should chance to waken to-morrow from their dreams of ancient wolf-hants or fights with starving grizzlies in their deus, and see the exhibition of the prowess of their grandsons, would betake themselves to their wormy graves again disgusted, without heart to wait for the Centennial.

THE THANSPORTATION BILL.

By the close vote of 121 to 116 the House esterday passed the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, reported by Mr. McCrary of Iowa. A summary of its provisions appears in the report of the Congressional proceedings. The report submitted with the bill last January was an able and exhaustive argument, covering the whole field, but laying particular stress upon the question of the right of Congress the Constitution to legislate upon the subject. A majority of the House has decided that under the provision of the Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce, the authority is granted to interfere, as this bill proposes to, with inter-State railroads, to adjust their tariffs, and make other regulations for their government. Whatever may be the merits of the constitutional question, it is true of this bill that it does not provide for any unnecessarily offensive assertion of the power of Congress. By it the whole matter of regulating rates of fare and freight is left to a Board of nine Railroad Commissioners, one from each judicial district, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It claims the power to do this, prohibits the charge of rates that are not fair and reasonable, and affixes penalties for violations of its provisions.

The requirement of a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates and tolls charged on all the railroad lines will at least have the effect to furnish a basis for something like a homogeneous railroad system throughout the country and furnish data for a better understanding of the subject than now exists. It is not impossible that the Board of Commissioners after thoroughly informing themselves of the facts, will be able to fix such a schedule of rates and charges as by spectators of the mirth at the Olympia. shall be satisfactory to the railroad companies. Should they do this there will be no occasion to test the constitutionality of the law or obstruct its operation. Whether it is possible to fix schedules that will give satisfaction to the public without offending the corporations, is quite another question. It is easy enough to see that a Board appointed, as this will be, under political influences, and most likely to be composed of men who will be exercised by a reasonable anxiety to retain their offices and run no risks, will be tempted to make friends with the railroads at the expense of the public. By keeping on the right side of the corporations they will run no risk of litigation to endanger their situations. The experience of the States has been that Railroad Commissions are much more liable to be used in the interest of the roads than for the protection of the public. Of the manner of making the appointments upon this Board and the possibility-to say the least-of the Commission being filled with a low order of peliticians, we need not speak.

nd become a law, which is extremely doubtful, we do not anticipate from it a final or satisfactory solution of the question. The importance of the action of yesterday is derived chiefly from the fact that the House, by a small majority, has asserted its right under the Constitution to regulate the railroads of the country and fix their charges. Should the bill pass and the Commission be appointed, and the schedules of charges be arranged for the several railroads so as to meet the views of the people who asked for Government interference, the railroad corporations will not fail to resist its operation and take measures to test its constitutionality. And we presume it has occurred to the advocates of the measure that those great corporations having a common interest in the matter will hardly be likely to sit down quietly under offensive regulations, even if the act should be decided to be constitutional. Whether a Commission can or will be appointed so incorruptible as to resist the blandishments which the combined railroad corporations of the country can bring to bear upon them will then be a question of serious import.

Even should the bill be passed by the Senate

In THE TRIBUNE'S elaborate report of the merchants' meeting at Steinway Hall to denounce the moiety hunters and their paid allies in Congress, courts, and custom-houses, two speeches were omitted from lack of space. These were of Mr. Dinsmore and Mr. Wetherell, both strangers, who ought to have had better welcome, not merely as strangers or its competitors by selling tickets in European cities, and this has led to a considerable reduction by the New-York Central European, which they were likely to lose. The but for the sentiments they advanced. Both orators

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE WAGNER UNION.

The second concert of the Wagner Union was given by Mr. Thomas last night, at Steinway Halland though the audience was large there was not such an everflowing attendance as the sudden developme of a Wagner enthusiasm in fushionable life might have led one to expect. The following was the programme, the symphony being played, as the bills in formed us, in honor or the late Senator Sumner :

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg". Wagner Introduction und flaule, "Tristan und Isolde". Wagner Ritt der Walküren. PART II. Symphony No. 3, E flat (Eraten). Beethoven

 Allegro con brio. —2. Marcia function. —3. Scherg.). —4. Finale. Vorspiel, "Lobengrin"
Bacchanale, "Tanghaliser".
Kuiser Marsch. .. Wagner These selections are thoroughly familiar to the frequenters of Mr. Thomas's concerts, and yet those who

have attended the recent performances of "Lohengrin" oubtiess found in all the Wagner music some beauties hitheric unobserved and meanings never before under-stood. Hard and abnormal as most of these compositions seem at first to one who is not acquainted with the master's principles, nor in sympathy with his purposes, it is astonishing how readily a comprehension of one of his operas affords a key to unlock all the mysteries of his extraordinary art. "Lohengrin" sheds a bri liant new light upon "Tristan," and even puts fresh visuality into the hearty and senorous introduction to the "Meistersinger." As for the "Lohengria" vorspiel that was received with an unusual outburst of enthuslam, and the audience would have gladly had it repeated. All the pieces were performed with that magnificent rich tone and nagnetic spirit which we have fearned to expect in this band almost as matters of connse. The Symptony re cived a troly noble interpretation-one of the best we ever beard.

is will be pleasant news to our readers that Mr Thomas is to give an extra concert at Steinway Hall on the 9th of April with the cooperation of Mr. S. B. Mills. THE ARION SOCIETY.

A concert for the poor will be given by the Arion Society at their hall in St. Mark's place on Sunday evening. Miss Ida Rosburgh, Miss A. Munier, Mr. Graf, Mr. Beehm, Sr. Castellanos, and Mr. Greiner have volunteered their services. The entertainment will be under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch. THE OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch will remain only one week longer at the Academy of Music, starting immediately after Easter for a short visit to other cities. Mr. Maretzek will then introduce Mme. di Marska to our chief opera-house. On the 20th of April the Strakosch Company, facinding Nilsson, Lucca, Campanini, and the rest, will return for a farewell season of two weeks, and the company will then break up. Mr. Strakosch is already making his arrangements for next year, when he has positively determined to bring out Wagner's "Flying Dutch: an" in New-York.

BOOTH'S THEATER-MR. BOUCKCAULT-THE COLLEGE BAWN.

Neither Mr. Boucicault nor his play of "The College Bawn" can here be regarded as a positive nov city. Both are to be seen at Booth's Theater. They have occupied the stage there since the 16th inst., and they will remain till the end of the present week. There and the style of its text and the drawing of its characters possess literary graces, fidelity to nature, tender human sympathy, and precise skill. The student of Mr. Boucleault's mechanism will particularly appreciate that writer's keen dramatic intuitions and perfect knowledge of constructive art, if he will compare this bright, romantic, and steadily interesting drama with the somewhat dull, slow-going novel-Gerald Griffin's "Collegians"-upon which it is founded. If the capacity o embody character were as complete in Mr. Boucleault as the espacity to express meaning in a dramatic shape, he would be at the head of both professions. As it is, he ranks, with respect to form, among the best characteractors of the age. Hes Daddy O'Dowd and his Kerry prove that. His Miles-Na-Coppalesn-thin and laint alongside of these-is, nevertheless, a picturesque type of the Irish peasant. He is fortunate, at Booth's, in the cooperation of Mr. Scallon, as Danny Mann, and also in the advantage of fine scenery. OLYMPIC THEATER.

A general change of bill was made at the Olympic Theater on Monday evening, and the performance was relished, and copiously applauded, by quite a numerous assemblage. Prominent among the fresh features may be noted the farce of "Tas Wandering Minserel"in which Mr. Sol Smith Russell personates Jim Bags quite creditably - and an Irish Whisky," played by Messrs, Sheridan and Mack. Mr. Rollin Howard acted in an operatic piece called "Any Port In A Storm," and the Barger Family rang their Swiss belis and performed on brass instruments. There were thir. teen acts in all. A various and lively evening is enjoyed

THE CHARITY MATINEES.

The Charity matinées yesterday engressed a large share of the public attention. Since the great Holland Benefit there has been no theatrical enterprise of so much magnitude or such lucrative results. The receipts bid fair to exceed \$25,000. The distribution of the money to societies for the benefit of the suffering poor will be made by the associate managers, Messre. Jarrett & Palmer, J. B. Booth, A. M. Palmer, and Charles Chamberlain.—The suggestion and plan of this Charity Benefit are understood to have emanated from one of the quietest workers connected with the local stage, and one of the best-Mr. A. M. Palmer of the Union Square

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Theater. This theater is closed. The Martinetti Froupe of Pantomime players acted there one weekending las. Saturday. The Grand Opera House, it is announced, will be reopened on April 6, when Mr. and Mrs. Florence—who do not go to Niblo's, as was stated will come forth in Mr. Falconer's drama of "Eileen Oge." -Mr. Duff has retired from all participation in the affairs of the Grand Opera House, and the cares of managing that theater devolve upon Mr. Daly. The closing of the theater is but temporary. Mr. Daly will get rid of several cumbersome companies of miscella-neous performers, and can start afresh with lighter ar-tillery.—lima Di Murska will sing at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening, April 5.—The engagement here of Mr. and Mrs. Florence is for an indefinite period of time.

PERSONAL.

Henry W. Longfellow, who is going to spend he coming Summer in Canada, is now in Hami Reverdy Johnson has won his \$5,000 fee case gainst the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Chief Justice Ripley of Minnesota has re-

signed on account of ill health, and Gov. Davis is urged to appoint Gen. F. R. E. Cornell in his place. The Rev. I. M. Atwood, who has been con-

needed for some time with The Christian Leader of this city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the well known

Washington correspondent, is going to write a comprehensive biography of Senator Sumner, cutilled "Tae Life and Friends of Charles Sumner." Col. Thomas W. Knox, who has been spend.

ng the last year or two abroad, is now in Cairo, where he is engaged in preparing an illustrated book of travels in the East similar to his "Overland Through Asia." He is expected to return to New York in the Autumn.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands has appointed Prince William Pitt Leieloheku heir apparen and successor to his throne. The appointment is made in accordance with an old usage, which has not, how-over, been observed, by the two immediate predecessors of the present king.

In accepting the invitation of the Boston City Government to deliver a culogy on Charles Sum-ner, Senator Schurz wrote: "My intercourse with Mr. Sumner was that of a friendship so warm and intimate that no man can have felt more keenly than myself the greatness of our less, and nothing can be more
grateful to my feelings than to join you in doing honor
to his memory, now that he is gone. If was decided
yesterday to have the oulogy delivered in Music Hail instead of Faneuil Hall, at such a day as should be agreed
upon by the orator and Mayor Cobb.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, in one of her Washington letters to The Independent, says that the gift of flowers sent by the colored attendant in the ladice' retiring parlor off the Scuate gallery to adorn the coffin of Mr. Sumner, reached the room of Senator Cam-